

upon the cambium; the mine is a slender serpentine, a few millimeters broad and several inches long, often doubling upon itself and broadening out to twice or more in width in early spring, when the larva reaches maturity; in April and early May the full-grown larva leaves the bark and falls to the ground, where it makes a closely woven, reddish brown cocoon among the rubbish, often boring down a few inches in the loose surface soil to find a suitable moist place on the underside of an old leaf or twig. The cocoon is oval, flattened, about 2 by 3 millimeters in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters thick.

The imagos, which were reared at the Falls Church, Virginia, Forest Insect Station by Messrs. T. E. Snyder, Carl Heinrich, and the writer, issued from September 7 to September 25.

The larva is typical of the genus, without true legs or prolegs, but with traces of rudimentary prolegs on second and third thoracic segments and on all the abdominal segments except the two penultimate segments; none of these slight processes has any hooks; when full grown it is white with brown mouth parts; on first thoracic segment are two dorsal, brown, chitinized lines indicating the outer edges of a thoracic plate and one broad, rectangular, brown sternal plate; on the last abdominal segment are two diverging, brown, chitinized lines on the upper side indicating the outer edges of an anal plate; two similar chitinized ventral lines and two conspicuous brown apodemes, starting, one on each side, from edge of the anus.

FOUR NEW LEPIDOPTERA FROM BRITISH GUIANA

By HARRISON G. DYAR

HESPERIIDÆ

Lerema mooreana, new species.

Blackish brown; head with dull ochreous hairs, the fringe of the wings light. Male stigma oblique, dull black; three minute costo-subapical dots and one above vein 3. Female with the dots larger, a quadrate spot above vein 2 and a smaller one above vein 1, white but not hyaline. Below washed with dull ochreous, disk of fore wing black; spots repeated, the hind wing with a row of five faint pale spots between the veins near the middle, oblique, the upper spot retracted. Expanse, male, 28 mm.; female, 30 mm.

Similar to *L. accius* Smith and Abbot, but the female with an additional white spot and the underside of the wings differently marked.

Cotypes, two males, two females, No. 18114, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Georgetown, British Guiana, from larvæ on blades of sugar cane (H. W. B. Moore).

Atrytone gladolis, new species.

Male: Forewing largely yellow, veins and broad outer border blackish; an irregular band covering median vein to vein 1, where it is blotched, rises into the cell and projects from its end at vein 5; hind wing with the disk only fulvous-yellow, crossed by black veins. Expanse, 32 mm.

Female: With the black markings broader. Beneath, the forewing as above at base, apex all fulvous-ochraceous. Hindwing of the same color, a broad black ray before the inner margin. Expanse, 34-36 mm.

Cotypes, one male, three females, No. 18115, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Non Pareil Plantation, British Guiana, larvæ on leaves of sugar cane (H. W. B. Moore).

Nearest to *A. mella* Godman and Salvin.

Atrytone heberia, new species.

Male: Forewing brown-black; costa fulvous to end of cell; three costo-subapical fulvous spots, a dash above vein 4, a wedge above 3, a rectangular spot above 2 and a narrow one above 1. Hindwing with five wedge-shaped spots between veins and one in lower part of cell. Below, forewing largely fulvous, inner area shaded with black and discal veins black. Hindwing yellow, with broad black ray before inner margin. Expanse, 29 mm.

Female: With the costa only slightly yellow; spots white and more quadrate than in the male, except the one above vein 1 which is small and yellow. Hindwing with the spots yellow and small, the one in the cell obsolete. Below, the black of forewing spreads over the quadrate white spots. Hindwing largely suffused with dull gray, the spots faintly repeated. Expanse, 33 mm.

Cotypes, two males, one female, No. 18116, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Non Pareil Plantation, British Guiana, larvæ on blades of sugar cane (H. W. B. Moore).

LIPARIDÆ

Trochuda postropæa, new species.

Forewing pale creamy brown, the veins prominent and a little lighter; two brown lines across the wing, oblique, the inner curved toward base

on vein 1, the outer similarly curved just above the inner margin; fringe brown tipped. Hindwing white.

Cotypes, two males, three females, No. 18113, U. S. Nat. Mus.; St. Jean and St. Laurent, Maroni River, French Guiana, October, November, and December, 1904; Omai, British Guiana (W. Schaus).

Similar to *T. pura* Walker, but the forewing not white.

NOTES ON CERTAIN CALIFORNIAN LEPIDOPTERA

By W. S. WRIGHT

Oncocnemis nita Smith.

I recently found the original description of this species while arranging my literature and was led to examine my specimens of *O. augustus* (?) through Professor Smith's reference to the likeness of the two.

I studied 39 specimens—15 females, 24 males. The females are uniformly smaller, 27 to 31 mm. with an average of a little less than 29 mm. The males measured 26 to 36 mm. with an average of 31.50 mm.

Two of the specimens examined were identified by Professor Smith as *O. augustus* during the year 1909. They are the ones he speaks of in his note as having been "received from Mr. George Field bearing the number 71." The two specimens are quite gray in color and when placed beside fresh specimens appear to be badly faded. They are also badly rubbed. Their measurements are, for the male 29 mm., for the female 36 mm. Beside them are also two other specimens, likewise male and female, taken at the same time and in the same locality. These two latter specimens agree exactly with the description of *nita*, the color being perhaps a trifle deeper.

Thirty-five of the specimens examined were captured in 1911 between September 22 and October 15, all in one locality, the crest of a hill about four city blocks in extent and about three-fourths of a mile eastward from the first locality. These specimens run a little smaller than the four above mentioned but do not differ in maculation.

On the whole the general color of the primaries is nearest to clay color (R. v. 8). In several specimens a suspicion of tawny (R. v. 1) appears and one specimen is suffused with tawny to such an extent that it appears to be a faint red-brown.

The lines are practically as described. The orbicular varies from